FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Latin America

Vol VI No 180 *14 September 1979*

ARGENTINA

Government Refutes Bittel Statement as Irresponsible Insult B 1
New Labor Group Issues First Proclamation B 2
De Vedia New President of Christian Democratic Federation B 3
[LA RAZON 1 Sep]

BOLIVIA

Reestablishment of Relations With Cuba 'Probable' C 1
COB Issues Declaration Attacking Armed Forces' Abuses C 1
[EL DIARIO 10 Sep]

BRAZIL

Physicist Dissatisfied With Progress of Nuclear Program D 1
[O GLOBO 10 Sep]
Superpower Interference D 1
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 13 Sep]
Planning Minister To Continue Price Readjustment Policy D 2
[JORNAL DO BRASIL 11 Sep]
Rio de Janeiro Metalworkers, Bankers Strike for Pay Increase D 3
[O GLOBO 12 Sep]
Bankers Strike D 3
Labor Minister on Bankers Strike D 3
Briefs: Surplus With LAFTA; Oil Production; Training Ship D 3

CHILE

Experts Discuss Dispute With Bolivia Over Sea Outlet E 1
Government Recognizes New Regime in Equatorial Guinea E 1
Briefs: Hurricane Relief E 1

PERU

Violence Flares Throughout Nation Due to Teachers Strike J 1
Government Lifts Military Control Over Ilo J 1

VENEZUELA

Campins Inaugurates Interparliamentary Congress L 1
Energy Minister Gives Petroleum Reserve Figures L 1

MEXICO

Vietnamese Premier Speaks at Dinner at Presidential Residence M 1
Attorney General Investigates Reports of Missing Persons M 1
Briefs: Ambassadorial Appointments M 1

PANAMA

Education Minister Says Teachers Seek Confrontation N 1
Teachers Urge Others To Join N 2
Chamber of Commerce's Teacher Relief Fund N 3
Santo Tomas Hospital Doctors' Support N 3
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 12 Sep]
Reciprocal Trade Agreement Signed With Yugoslavia N 4
Manfredo To Become Deputy Canal Administrator N 5
[LA REPUBLICA 10 Sep]
Editorial Contrasts Cuban, Panamanian Nonalined Stands N 5
[LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA 13 Sep]

CENTRAL AMERICA

COSTA RICA

New Political Group Signs Ideological Charter P 1

EL SALVADOR

FPL Says Explosions Part of Plan for Socialism P 1
BPR Member Killed in Clash With Guardsmen P 1

GUATEMALA

Foreign Minister Attacks Amnesty International Campaign P 2

HONDURAS

Peasant Organization Says 'Bloodbath' Imminent P 2

NICARAGUA

Nicaraguan, Honduran Officials Meet, Sign Joint Communique P 2
Vietnamese Premier Arrives on Official Visit P 3
Government Appoints Ambassador to El Salvador P 3
Sandinist Front Directorate Disowns New 'Sandinist' Party P 4
Communist Party Reaffirms Unity With FSLN [BARRICADA 3 Sep] P 5
Sandinist Army Chief Ortega Discusses Armed Forces P 5
[LA PRENSA 1 Sep]
Sandinist Central Organizing in Chinandega, Elsewhere P 7
[BARRICADA 5 Sep]
Sandinist Defense Committees Report Activities P 8
[BARRICADA 5 Sep]
Panamanian Instructors Train Sandinist Police P 8
[BARRICADA 2 Sep]

Cuban Study-Work Educational System To Be Implemented P 9
[Havana]
University To Offer Political Training Courses P 9
[BARRICADA 1 Sep]
Uniformed Men Hold Up Bank of America Branch P 10
Briefs: Ambassadorial Appointments; Customs Office Dismissals; P 10
AMPRONAC To Change Name; Mexican Technicians

CUBA

Castro, Kampuchea's Samrin Hold Talks Q 1
Ethiopian Revolution's Anniversary Commemorated Q 1
Council of State Adopts Resolution on Harvest Award Q 1

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Concern Over Alleged U.S. Troop Arrival R 1

GOVERNMENT REFUTES BITTEL STATEMENT AS IRRESPONSIBLE INSULT

PY131653 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0017 GMT 12 Sep 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (TELAM)--The armed forces government, through the Presidential Public Information Secretariat, last night released a statement in which it severely condemns the many statements which have been issued recently, especially the one issued by Deolindo F. Bittel.

The statement released by the national government states that the statements which have been issued constitute an unacceptable and irrationalinsult to the Argentine Government and its people. They are the product of confused and irresponsible minds. These ideas can only be conceived by false leaders who are inclined toward demagogy and who have an absolute lack of standards, sensibility, seriousness and political ethics.

The national government notes: The Presidential Public Information Secretariat releases the following statement issued by the national government. The armed forces government, throughout its administration, has given ample proof of its respect for dissent by accepting well-intentioned and constructive criticism of its activities.

There has also been some ill-intentioned criticism from a press which has no restrictions.

It has been its custom not to argue. It is impossible, however, to tolerate the statement issued by Deolindo F. Bittel.

The situation which led the armed forces to assume the leadership of the government is still quite recent history. This was done only after all the possibilities presented by constitutional mechanisms had been exhausted.

Consequently, it is surprising that those same persons who offended the nation, jeopardized its future and disappointed the legitimate aspirations of its citizens by submitting the nation to this new frustration, are today advocating respect for the law, the sovereignty of justice and the enforcement of rights which they were unable to respect or enforce when they were in the government.

The Argentine people and the world remember very well the power vacuum which threatened to plunge us into anarchy; the hesitations and contradictions demonstrated in the adoption of all sorts of measures; the complete lack of proper ethical behavior which must be observed by those who exercise the leadership of the government; and the open irresponsibility in handling the economy which caused a deterioration in the productive apparatus whose consequences we are still experiencing.

The creators of this chaos are now calling for judicial order. However, they forget that at that time they denied justice to their enemies, that they promoted, sheltered and applauded their special creations and that they opened the jail doors to terrorists.

Argentina is today experiencing difficult times, and because of this it is imperative to avoid uncommitted euphemisms and to speak with the clarity which is demanded by the weight of our responsibilities and the enormous sacrifices which all Argentines have made and are making in the hard and difficult task of reorganizing the nation.

The national reorganization process was instituted to end the lack of government, corruption and terrorism. We offer our achievements as proof to our fellow Argentines and the whole world.

As is clearly stated in the proclamations issued by the armed forces commanders on 24 March 1976, the institution of the process was: ...a decision for the fatherland, and it does not presuppose, therefore, discrimination against any civilian or social sector. Conseqently, it rejects the dissociative actions of all kinds of extremisms and the corrupting effect of any kind of demagogy.

The statements which have been issued constitue an unacceptable and irrational insult to the Argentine Government and its people. They are the product of confused and irresponsible minds. These ideas can only be conceived by false leaders who are inclined toward demagogy, and who have an absolute lack of criteria, sensibility, seriousness and political ethics.

It has been repeatedly stated that the nation had to confront a war that it neither sought nor caused. We all deplore its painful consequences, but we are aware that this is the price we had to pay to be loyal to our traditions, to be the masters of our destinies and to be the forgers of our future.

NEW LABOR GROUP ISSUES FIRST PROCLAMATION

PY132008 Buenos aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2100 GMT 12 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 12 Sep (NA)--The brand new United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA), the virtual labor center, started its operations today by announcing that it will undertake "a work and organization program" in "defense of the vital interests of workers." Moreover, it declared its independence "from the government" or any other "social or political body or organization."

CUTA, which was created by the merger (and dissolution) of the commission of 25 and the National Labor Commission, announced that it will start making contracts "with many national social, political and professional bodies (religious, armed forces, political, business and professional organizations)," to fulfill its objectives.

The new leadership postponed until next Wednesday the appointment of the 14 members of the "small table" which will be in charge of the executive management of the body. On that same day it will issue a statement requesting an emergency salary increase to restore the workers purchasing power.

The CUTA did issue today, however, a platform of its demands, which are: "A) The restoration of the full and immediate enforcement of Law No 14,250 on collective bargaining; B) The defense of the present structure of the labor law movement; C) The defense of the present structure of social works; D) The immediate normalization of the unions which are intervened in by the government, the repeal of all laws which limit union activity and the restoration of their mandates to those leaders who have been deprived of them; E) The freeing of those union leaders who have been detained without due process and the solution of the situation of those who are missing; F) The defense of national industry and government enterprises; and G) The full enforcement of the constitution."

The statement notes that "it is established that to achieve the objectives which have been proposed there will be a work and organization program" and that "this program and the means established to enact it do not compromise the United Leadership of Argentine Workers (CUTA) with the government or any political or social body or organization. We reassert the independence of the Argentine labor movement from the factors of power and its decision to struggle fundamentally for the complete defense of the nation's labor, social, and democratic structures.

The statement also establishes that the movement "will make proper demands in accordance with the approved program." In this regard, it was learned that the first meeting to be requested will be with Labor Minister Llamil Reston.

In its document the new labor leadership also reaffirms the labor representation to the international labor movement (CIOFL [expansion unknown] and ILO) and their determination to extend the resolutions which are adopted to the country's interior.

The statement also contains a harsh criticism of the "dissident" bloc, which is basically personified by the "Group of 8," and it notes that "despite the bloc's allegations that the Group of 25 and the CNT were being suicidal and obliging [complacientes], we have been able to shape the mandate of the general secretaries' meeting held on 22 May 1979, and to unify the Argentine labor movement."

The statement clearly establishes that the unity which has been achieved "is not exclusive or excluding, and that it demonstrates the intention to practice true union democracy among Argentine union leaders. Within this context it is opened to all those who today do not participate in this achievement and to those who believe that to serve Argentine workers and their organization is more important than any circumstantial and/or temporary situation."

This reference is again made to the "dissidents" and particularly to those unions such as the insurance and brotherhood unions, which decided to join CUTA once it was established but without getting involved in factional conflicts.

This position leads to the belief that the insurance and brotherhood unions will join the new labor movement when they are invited to do so and once CUTA's organic bodies adopt the proper decision. It is expected that the Union of Construction Workers, UOCRA, will do the same.

These may be incorporated into the "big table," which is now made up of 30 members but which will be expanded as new unions, which are not yet members, join the CUTA.

The meeting, which started with the singing of the national anthem, adopted other decisions such as one appointing union leaders Ricardo Perez (truckdrivers) and Alberto Caldera (cargo handlers) to attend the OAS conference in Medellin, Colombia. Ramon Baldassini (postal workers), in view of his position as Argentine labor representative to the OAS, will also attend.

DE VEDIA NEW PRESIDENT OF CHRISTIAN DEMOCRATIC FEDERATION

PY051808 Buenos Aires LA RAZON in Spanish 1 Sep 79 p 12 PY

[Excerpt] Enrique de Vedia has assumed the presidency of the Christian Democratic Federation because the presidential term of Francisco Cerro of the Christian revolutionary sector has ended in accordance with the Unity Act. When the former national senator from Santiago del Estero handed over the presidency, he called for beginning the process of democratizing the country by lifting the prohibition on political and union activities. De Vedia said that "our first task will be to strengthen Christian democracy in order to help in the reestablishment of the Argentine democratic situation.

RELSTABLISHMENT OF RELATIONS WITH CUBA 'PROBABLE'

PY131220 La Paz INFOBOL Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0445 GMT 13 Sep 79 PY

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Gustavo Fernandez has announced that Cuba and Bolivia will establish contacts through their respective delegates to the United Nations and that this action will probably lead to the reestablishment of relations between the two countries. This decision was reached during the nonalined meeting held in Havana.

COB ISSUES DECLARATION ATTACKING ARMED FORCES' ABUSES

PY132132 La Paz EL DIARIO in Spanish 10 Sep 79 p 2 PY

[Excerpt] "The duties of the armed forces are clearly established in the constitution, which does not give them an unrestricted guardianship over the people," states a declaration released by the Bolivian Labor Central (COB) entitled: "The COB and the Warning to the Armed Forces."

The COB points out in the document that "obviously the armed forces deserve the greatest respect, but those who have made attempts against the respectability of the military institutions have been the high military chiefs and officers who have exercised power, through which they converted garrisons into centers for political prisoners, massacred workers and peasants, occupied the mines, destroyed radio stations, viciously persecuted patriots, reduced wages, placed the country in debt even at a period of economic prosperity and devalued the currency to the detriment of all the people.

They also surrendered territories to Brazil, pawned our natural resources, embezzled funds and made smuggling an official activity."

Regarding the decrees released on 9 November 1974 when the armed forces assumed the full political and administrative responsibility of the government, the COB states: "In view of these abuses in violation of human rights, the constitution and other laws, how can you ask the people to have respect for the armed forces?"

The COB document, signed by Juan Lechin, Oscar Sanjines, Max Toro, Jose Justiniano, Rufino Segales and Castro Rivera, also states that "in order to take credibility away from the trial against General Banzer being carried out in Congress, it is said that the Congress is becoming a new popular assembly, mainly of an extremist nature. The COB states that the popular assembly was the result of a long process which reached the highest level of the workers' political awareness in order to support at a critical time the democratic opening started by the government of General Torres and, as opposed to the bourgeois Congress, the popular assembly was formed with genuine representatives of the people elected in democratic assemblies with the possibility of change if they did not fulfill the people's mandates."

The COB declaration states in conclusion that "the duties of the armed forces are clearly established in the constitution and it is the desire of the workers and the people that the armed forces respect the constitution and never interrupt the democratic process by violating the will of the people, which is the only way to guarantee respect for national sovereignty. This dignifying attitude will make the people respect and appreciate the military institutions."

PHYSICIST DISSATISFIED WITH PROGRESS OF NUCLEAR PROGRAM

PY110331 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 10 Sep 79 p 15 PY

[Excerpts] Sao Paulo (O GLOBO)--Despite the fact that Brazil is more advanced than Argentina in the field of pure nuclear physics research, Argentina is ahead in terms of its nuclear program. On confirming this, physicist Jose Goldemberg stated, however, that "there are unfortunately serious doubts as to whether the nuclear agreement with Germany will help Brazil overcome its backward position."

When the agreement with Germany was signed in 1974, it was expected that it would help overcome this situation. In fact, many scientists then supported our association with the Germans. Later it became clear, however, that we would not fulfill our dreams.

He said: Ten years ago, Brazil was clearly ahead of Argentina in nuclear physics and in other areas on which nuclear advancement is based. Thus, Brazil had every chance to maintain this leadership. Today, we are still ahead in the purely scientific field of research. Argentina is only ahead in terms of its nuclear program.

Professor Goldemberg made this comment in response to a statement by physicist Jose Leite Lopes--in an interview published last Sunday by FOLHA DE SAO PAULO--that Argentina is 10 years ahead of Brazil in the nuclear field because "it followed a different policy, of calm development, by bringing together its experts and researchers."

Goldemberg noted, however, that it is difficult to draw a comparison. "Some draw a comparison based on the number of nuclear reactors or laboratories. What Professor Leite did was compare each country's own ability to plan and build nuclear reactors, which is the way experts and engineers view the question."

Superpower Interference

PY140238 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 13 Sep 79 p 24 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Paulo Nogueira Batista, president of the Brazilian Nuclear Corporation [NUCLEBRAS] pointedly accused the United States and the Soviet Union of continuing to stimulate an organized campaign both through the press and scientific means against the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. He made this accusation at a secret session held on 5 September by the Senate committee charged with investigating the nuclear program, congressional sources who attended the secret hearing revealed yesterday.

The NUCLEBRAS president told the senators that the United States and the Soviet Union seek to prevent, through every possible means, the dissemination of nuclear technology. They believe that nuclear energy, if monopolized by a few countries, will become in the future a political weapon equivalent to what petroleum is today.

He charged that the U.S. campaign is coordinated by the State Department through the embassy, consulates and other means, while the Soviet campaign is coordinated through the Brazilian Communist Party. He said Luiz Carlos Prestes has given precise orders to party members to unleash this campaign, which is conducted through the press and dissident scientists.

Congressional sources noted yesterday that Nogueira Batista's hearing should not have been secret. They believe that had the hearing been open to the press, it would have had a very positive impact for the agreement. [paragraph continues]

"I cannot understand being afraid to openly criticize the United States," said a senator who attended the hearing. "This can be justified only if the criticism is not based on specific evidence, which could cause a diplomatic incident."

Another issue discussed in secret by the NUCLEBRAS president, allegedly because national interest is involved, was the possibility for NUCLEBRAS to export nuclear components to Argentina, Venezuela and other Latin American countries based on the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement. Deputy Horacio Ortiz [Brazilian Democratic Movement--Sao Paulo], who attended the secret session invited by the MDB senators, told Nogueira Batista that, as far as he knows, "Brazil cannot even sell bicycles to Argentina, much less nuclear plants." Senator Dirceu Cardoso also told Nogueira Batista that if the Argentine Government buys nuclear components from Brazil, "the entire Argentine people would be so unhappy that they would all commit suicide."

PLANNING MINISTER TO CONTINUE PRICE READJUSTMENT POLICY

PY131739 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 11 Sep 79 p 18 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Planning Minister Delfim Netto yesterday revealed that, despite the current inflation rate, the government will continue promoting price readjustments on the condition of never readjusting the economy. He stated: "There are inflationary pressures we have to absorb. There is no way to avoid them." With this he implicitly revealed that, in the short run, he does not expect a change in the high inflation rate.

He added: "In a process of adjustments we have to incorporate the changes in the relative price of petroleum, and there is no use in creating illusions in this regard. We have to do it if we want the economy to function again. If we do not do it, then we will be stuck in a corner with an inefficient economy. This is a process we have to carry out, regardless of how painful it may be."

According to Netto, "the change in relative prices caused by the increase in petroleum prices has to be absorbed if we want the market to function. If this absorption does not take place, we will have to apply physical restrictions to the economy, an absurd idea which no one wishes to think about. This is a problem we have to face, and we will face it."

The planning minister feels that the government will be forced to make this readjustment, "without which any policy to fight against inflation loses some of its meaning."

Within the correlation between the readjustment of prices and adjustment of the economy, he said that in equalizing prices, it is necessary to increase gasoline prices to levels at which other fuels, such as alcohol or coal, might become economically feasible." He stated: "We have to adjust the relative prices of these fuels so that it might become more economical. For example, we could use coal instead of fuel oil in producing cement. If we want things to function we must do this, because only in this manner will consumption be cut without our being forced to adopt physical controls."

According to Minister Netto's view, the standards used for coal and fuel oil can be applied to gasoline and alcohol. He stated: "We have to readjust the prices, or the solution of subs itution will not function. It is no use to try to promote the use of alcohol if the use of alcohol is not more attractive than the use of gasoline. We have to encourage millions of consumers to act rationally, and this will be achieved only through the system of prices."

RIO DE JANEIRO METALWORKERS, BANKERS STRIKE FOR PAY INCREASE

FY131343 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 12 Sep 79 p 8 FY

[Excerpt] At a general meeting held last night, approximately 10,000 metalworkers of the Rio de Janeiro union decided to begin a strike as of midnight tonight. Thus they rejected the employers' proposal of a 71-percent pay increase for those who earn between one and three times the minimum salary. The workers have asked for an 83-percent increase.

Bankers Strike

FY131319 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 13 Sep 79 FY

[Text] At a meeting held last night, Sao Paulo bank employees decided to begin a strike as of midnight tonight. Since many participants in the meeting opposed the strike, considering it inappropriate and untimely, three rounds of voting were held.

As a result of the voting--although he opposed the strike--the president of the union, (Antonio Augusto de Campos), had declared a strike demanding a pay increase of 50 percent plus 3,000 cruzeiros. The Rio de Janeiro bankers also began a strike today.

Labor Minister on Bankers Strike

FY131716 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 13 Sep 79 FY

[Text] The labor minister this morning declared the bank employees strike in the Rio de Janeiro area illegal because banking is an essential activity.

The regional labor delegate, (Luis Caamas) has assured them that they will have every type of guarantee. Nevertheless, he warned that any employee who participates in the illegal strike is subject to a reprimand, to 30 days suspension or to being fired with just cause.

BRIEFS

SURPLUS WITH LAFTA--Rio de Janeiro, 11 Sep (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Trade Department reported that Brazilian trade with the 10 country members of LAFTA showed a surplus of $47,953,000 during the first half of this year. Exports reached $1,020,428,000 and imports $972,475,000. [Paris AFP in Spanish 0153 GMT 12 Sep 79 FY]

OIL PRODUCTION--Rio de Janeiro, 12 Sep (AFP)--Brazilian oil production during the first 8 months of this year increased 0.2 percent compared to the same period last year. Total crude production during this period was 40,325,000 barrels. [Paris AFP in Spanish 1601 GMT 12 Sep 79 FY]

TRAINING SHIP--In the city of Itajai, Santa Catarina, the launching of a 28-meter-long ship for training navy school cadets will take place tomorrow. The ship bears the name Aspirante Nascimento and was ordered by the Navy Ministry from Embrasa. [Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2200 GMT 11 Sep 79 FY]

EXPERTS DISCUSS DISPUTE WITH BOLIVIA OVER SEA OUTLET

PY131311 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 13 Sep 79 PY

[Text] International experts have noted that there is no reason why Bolivia should take the sea oulet situation to the OAS or to any other international forum. The experts discussed the agreement on the Bolivian situation recently achieved at the nonalined conference and the i clusion of the Bolivian issue on the OAS agenda.

The experts said that in the agreement the nonalined countries note their support for any efforts made in accordance with the procedure established in the OAS Charter. The same sources added that this is precisely the same position Chile has upheld. They noted that Chile showed its good will when it invited Bolivia in 1975 to resume its diplomatic relations with Chile.

They added: Our government leaders gave clear signs of understanding when they promoted the resumption of bilateral negotiations under very open guidelines. But despite this attitude and without any reason, Bolivia unilaterally decided to break relations with Chile.

Asked about the possibility that the issue will be discussed at the next OAS General Assembly in La Paz in October, the experts added: The CAS is not a proper forum for debating a strictly bilateral issue. They categorically noted that Bolivia has no right to demand an access to the sea. They said that Bolivia has the right to aspire to an access to the sea and that Chile has recognized this as a legitimate aspiration.

The experts added, however, that this recognition does not justify Bolivia's treatment of this situation as a controversy between the two countries.

They noted that Chile has no pending issues with Bolivia. Proof of this is the 1904 border agreement. They added that Chile will continue to uphold in all international forums a strict respect for the international commitments it has made.

GOVERNMENT RECOGNIZES NEW REGIME IN EQUATORIAL GUINEA

PY132048 Santiago Chile Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Sep 79 PY

[Text] The Foreign Ministry announced today that the Chilean Government has recognized the new regime of Equatorial Guinea. The communique states that the Chilean diplomatic representation in Madrid was informed of a change in government through an announcement submitted by the new authorities. In it, they report that Equatorial Guinea President Nguema Masie was deposed on 4 August. Masie had governed the country since it obtained its independence in 1978.

Equatorial Guinea is located on the western coast of Africa, in the Gulf of Guinea between Gabon and Cameroon. It has a population of 320,000 and the official language is Spanish. Its economy is based on agriculture and produces bananas, coffee, and cacao.

BRIEFS

HURRICANE RELIEF--Santiago, Chile, 8 Sep (LATIN)--The Chilean Government granted $10,000 to the Dominican Republic as aid for the devastation created by Hurricane David. [Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1634 GMT 8 Sep 79 PY]

VIOLENCE FLARES THROUGHOUT NATION DUE TO TEACHERS STRIKE

PA131900 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0555 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Lima, 12 Sep (EFE)--Violence flared up again in the interior of Peru today with the shooting death of a student in Arequipa, the wounding of four in street disturbances in Ayacucho and a mass hunger strike in Trujillo.

The incidents all had the same cause: active support of the demands by teachers on strike for the past 101 days.

That support was also expressed in Lima with the occupation of the Bulgarian Embassy by five leaders of San Marcos University who demand an immediate solution to the strike.

The death in Arequipa of 16-year-old student Henry Fernando Perales, who was wounded yesterday, led to violence today in that city, the country's second most important. Hundreds of teachers, students and parents went into the streets to protest the youth's death. The police arrested several demonstrators.

The front in defense of the interests of Arequipa threatened to begin a 48-hour strike tomorrow to protest "the student's death and the disregard shown toward teachers' problems."

In Ayacucho, 575 km east of Lima, some 100 striking teachers tried to occupy the Maria Auxiliadora school and clashed with the police. Three teachers were shot, one of them seriously.

After this violent incident, parents and students joined the teachers, blocking the streets leading to a square in the center of Ayacucho. The police dispersed the demonstrators using clubs and tear gas. A university student was wounded in new incidents in front of the student dormitory of the national university of Ayacucho.

Today, 30 university professors and leaders of Trujillo, 570 km north of Lima, joined the long list of persons who have gone on a hunger strike to pressure the government into immediately solving the teacher problem. They said that they will continue the strike until a "satisfactory and complete" solution is found.

GOVERNMENT LIFTS MILITARY CONTROL OVER ILO

PA082322 Paris AFP in Spanish 0458 GMT 8 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Lima, 7 Sep (AFP)--The Peruvian Government this evening voided a decree issued 1 month ago by which the port of Ilo was placed under military control.

A cabinet resolution states that the circumstances that motivated calling a state of emergency in Ilo on 9 August have disappeared. On that day, as a result of a lockout in solidarity with state teachers on strike, there were serious incidents between the police and copper mine workers.

The government has stated however that the constitutional guarantee that no one can be kept under arrest for more than 24 hours without a court order remains suspended. The port of Ilo is 1,200 km south of Lima.

CAMPINS INAUGURATES INTERPARLIAMENTARY CONGRESS

PA132253 Paris AFP in Spanish 2007 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Caracas, 13 Sep (AFP)--Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins inaugurated the 66th Congress of the World Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] here today. The congress is being attended by almost 900 delegates from 80 countries. The sessions will last until 23 September and will cover a broad range of topics, including the problems of disarmament, colonialism, human rights and the Middle East situation. The following persons spoke during the inaugural ceremony, held at the military club: Godofredo Gonzalez, president of the Venezuelan Congress; Sir Thomas Williams, president of the UIP Board; Javier Perez de Cuellar, an under secretary of the United Nations who read a message from Secretary General Kurt Waldheim; and the Venezuelan chief of state.

Gonzalez, who will preside over this UIP congress, reviewed the topics which will be discussed, hailed the presence of new members such as Jamaica, Suriname, Upper Volta, Comoros, Ecuador, Guatemala and the Dominican Republic, and expressed regret over the absence of Chile, Argentina and Uruguay, sister nations whose congresses had always been models of democracy. Gonzalez said that the report on human rights in Latin America to be presented to the congress describes regimes that were imposed by force as repressive governments that are not based on internationally recognized principles regarding the rights of man but rather on the doctrine called national security, a doctrine which favors the power of the state and collective security to the detriment of the individual and his dignity. Sir Thomas Williams, who is ending a 3-year term as president of the IPU Board, emphasized the contribution that this organization can make to a stable and lasting world peace through decisive action by member legislators who represent almost the entire world.

President Herrera Campins likened the struggle to achieve full respect for human rights to the efforts of the developing countries to establish a more just and unified international economic order. He said that the rich countries' right to solve their economic crisis should not generate a climate of hostility toward the poorer countries, "which are making a joint effort to defend fair prices for their raw materials and avoid a deterioration of the terms of trade." The president added that the developing countries base their defensive actions on unity and solidarity in order to reach an understanding and protect the prices of raw materials, on not exporting their products without increased value, on producing at rational rates and on conserving their nonrenewable natural resources, particularly fuel. The developing countries, the Venezuelan president said, have grown tired of receiving meager prices for their products so that other countries may become rich and powerful at their expense.

ENERGY MINISTER GIVES PETROLEUM RESERVE FIGURES

PA110143 Caracas Radio Continente Network in Spanish 2050 GMT 10 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] Venezuela has proven petroleum reserves of 18 billion barrels, Energy and Mines Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said today.

[Begin Calderon recording] The official Venezuelan reserves are 18 billion barrels of petroleum plus 5 billion of [words indistinct] proceeding from natural gas. If we continue producing 800 million barrels a year, this means that Venezuelan reserves will last 22 years. This does not include future developments in the Orinoco belt [word indistinct] phase. At this time we are implementing a series of evaluation programs in the Orinoco belt. These will take some time but [words indistinct] any other figure different from the official reserve figures presented annually to the nation.

VIETNAMESE PREMIER SPEAKS AT DINNER AT PRESIDENTIAL RESIDENCE

PA131339 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0445 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Sep (EFE)--Vietnamese Premier Phan Van Dong expressed here today his country's determination to strengthen its alliance with Kampuchea and Laos in "the common struggle to defend and build" their respective nations.

Pham Van Dong, who arrived in Mexico today for an official visit which will end tomorrow, made the statement during a dinner in which President Jose Lopez Portillo welcomed him at the Los Pinos presidential residence.

In his speech, the Vietnamese leader also expressed his country's solidarity with the Latin American and Caribbean countries which "are firmly marching forward in their just and victorious cause."

He said that the past 30 years were sufficient for Latin America to stop being the "backyard" of the United States and become a region of "revolutionary agitation with prospects that are better than ever before."

He also expressed his support for the Mexican proposal to have all countries participate responsibly in the worldwide management of fuels. The Vietnamese leader described the proposal which the Mexican president will formally present to the United Nations this month as an "initiative of great importance in the struggle of developing countries."

On welcoming Pham Van Dong, Lopez Portillo referred to Vietnam's "long years of heroic struggle and great sacrifices" to obtain its independence.

ATTORNEY GENERAL INVESTIGATING REPORTS OF MISSING PERSONS

PA132206 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1330 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Sep (EFE)--The evening paper ULTIMAS NOTICIAS reported today that the attorney general's office has started an investigation of reports of some 200 people supposedly "kidnaped by the Mexican police." The paper says that the attorney general's investigations will be based on data supplied by relatives of the "missing individuals," who supposedly were arrested in different places in the country.

The paper adds that the inquiry will try to establish if those person died in clashes with the police and were secretly buried in isolated areas.

ULTIMAS NOTICIAS says that some months ago the attorney general's office carried out an investigation into the whereabouts of 400 missing individuals and that all information is available to relatives.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--The Secretariat of Foreign Affairs has appointed Ruben Gonzalez Sosa ambassador to the Dominican Republic and Carlos Gonzalez Parodi ambassador to Panama. [Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0315 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA]

EDUCATION MINISTER SAYS TEACHERS SEEK CONFRONTATION

PA130354 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA

[Statement by Education Minister Gustavo Garcia de Paredes at Education Ministry in Panama City on 12 September--recorded]

[Text] It is obvious that in our relations with these groups [striking teachers], relations marked by growing demands, constant insults and mockery, all they have sought is to disturb the ministry. We have not fallen for it. We have tried to maintain at all times a serene attitude. We have denounced the teachers' leaders who are deceiving their supporters and are seeking a political clash with the government. Proof of this is the fact that previously they did not talk about educational reform. All of a sudden, in their latest petition, they say that they only want to negotiate two issues: salaries and educational reform. They say that the present educational reform should be abolished. Never before did they refer to the educational reform, but now they do. It helps them to get political support.

The same has happened in some private schools. We have nothing to say against these schools' principals and parents clubs, who have at all times acted properly. The fact is that these schools have been infiltrated by some elements and parents whose political affiliation is well-known. They have played an important role in drafting the resolutions supporting the striking teachers and to get the parents to continue paying the schools' tuition to subsidize their strike. In one of these schools they collected 500 balboas just in one of their meetings as a contribution to the teachers. It is obvious that behind all this there is the desire to have a confrontation with the government. It is definitely a political movement which has nothing to do with education.

The idea is to bankrupt the state and the social security fund. The teachers of the republic represent 25 percent of the social security fund members. The teachers are absorbing, in benefits, complementary funds and retirement, 80 percent of social security benefits accruing to public employees. We have given positive answers to the teachers regarding the real possibilities of the country to meet their demands without having to affect other sectors.

We have approved a 15 balboa increase for 1980 and step increases every 3 years instead of every 4 years. This will cost 30 million balboas. The 40 balboa increase granted this year amounted to 12 million balboas.

We have made improvements in the temporary teachers conditions. They have been granted social benefits, cooperative rights and loans for housing. We have solved a total of 57 situations involving teachers' problems which were not included in Law 22. All this costs money. All these concessions add up to millions of balboas, but it seems like nothing is enough. They did not even have the dignity to sit down to discuss the matter, as other workers have done, before they decided to go on strike.

They have refused all dialog because they are not interested in finding a solution to the problem--not with the attitude they have. They are making demands they know the government cannot fulfill. As you can see, they have no real interest in a dialog. With this attitude, they have confused a number of teachers, who are up against a difficult situation, because they do not want to be called strikebreakers, cowards or traitors.

These teachers are in a position where they do not know what to do. We must explain to these teachers what is behind all this movement. We must tell them that with their attitude they are supporting a political movement because the teachers' leaders are seeking a political solution to the situation and for it they have sought their support. We must explain the real situation to these groups and that is what we have been doing.

Teachers Urge Others To Join

PA130423 Panama City Radio Mia in Spanish 2050 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA

[Reports on and interviews with Panamanian teachers demonstrating in downtown Panama City--live]

[Excerpts] [Commentator Julio Ortega] I would say that this peaceful demonstration is one of the largest I have seen in the past few years and it has not been influenced by any specific group. It is the result of a simple invitation by teachers asking to be accompanied in a solidarity demonstration [demonstracion familiar].

[Commentator Ramon Pereira, Jr, reporting from Presidential Palace area] Julio, the guards we have seen on the streets are the usual guards that provide security to stores or are on duty in the streets. We have not seen any guards with combat gear, not even with special weapons or uniforms in Central Avenue. Around the Presidential Palace there is no security deployment. There is the usual. Probably there is some other type of watch but as far as we have been able to determine, this event has been carried out in a peaceful manner and we believe that is the way it will conclude.

[Striking teacher Alarcon] Thank you, Radio Mia, tribune of liberty of the Panamanian people. We are at Independence Square. This has great meaning for us. We teachers are giving an example of how democracy is really put into effect in this country. The Panamanian people, without manipulating persons, without rancor, without bribery, are here with us.

We have had the backing of approximately 70,000 persons who, like us, aspire to liberty, to better days, to a more dignified life.

Panamanian people: No more taking it easy. No more submission. Let us all struggle with the teachers. The struggle of the teachers if the struggle of liberation of the Panamanian people. We teachers are part of the people. For this reason, Panamanian people, we expect your support. Speak out. Demonstrate with us. Make up your mind to struggle together with the Panamanian teachers who are carrying out a just and noble struggle. Our slogan is: Now or never. We will maintain this position. This is a definite struggle to the final consequences--without weakness. Teachers, Panamanian people: Move forward.

[Striking Professor Ortiz] Good afternoon, Panamanian people. I want to reiterate what my good friend Marco Alarcon--who is a companion in the struggle, a companion in the struggle of the Panamanian people--said. I want to say the following: All the Latin American governments realize that the teachers have taken to the streets. Why are they on the streets? Because the teachers are going to direct the destiny of all the governments because we want civil governments. The teachers and the people, jointly, will revise the educational reform and salary assignments. We demand specific answer to our budget. We demand specific answers to our projects. We demand specific answers to our educational reform.

Panamanian people, united we will win. Now or never.

Chamber of Commerce Teacher Relief Fund

PA131926 Panama City Circuito RPC Television in Spanish 1800 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture of Panama has started an emergency fund to alleviate and assist teachers and family members in the critical moments they face, due to suspension of their pay by the government.

In a communique issued today, the chamber exhorts all its members and citizens in general to contribute to the emergency fund.

Santo Tomas Hospital Doctors' Support

PA131944 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 12 Sep 79 p A-4 PA

[Two communiques from the Association of Interns and Residents of Santo Tomas Hospital]

[Text] The Association of Interns and Residents of Santo Tomas Hospital [AMRIEHST], WHEREAS:

One: Since September, 1978, Panamanian educators have been seeking labor demands not met by the country's authorities.

Two: The authorities of the Education Ministry have been using openly devisive and dilatory tactics in the search for solutions to their problems.

Three: Their list of demands, of a strictly civic and trade union nature, encompass situations which equally affect all Panamanians, such as the runaway cost of living.

Four: The teachers also seek a complete review of and pertinent changes in the so-called educational reform, which is a matter of concern to all Panamanians.

Five: Our organization has been supporting the teachers' just aspirations since October 1978.

RESOLVED:

One: To reiterate our unqualified support for the teachers.

Two: To urge educational authorities and the government to behave as fair and serious employers in the face of these problems.

Three: To declare ourselves in a state of alert and to inform the citizenry that we will closely follow these events in order to adopt the necessary steps.

ONCE MORE HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

Issued in Panama City on 8 September 1979.

WHEREAS:

One: The mass communications media published on 7 and 8 September a decree issued by the Municipal Council banning public demonstrators under the pretext that they will disrupt "public order."

Two: The decree openly violates our constitutional and human rights of free association and assembly, thereby curtailing our right to dissent and to hold group demonstrations.

Three: This is not the first time that government bodies have issued decrees to this effect, thereby curtailing the individual and collective rights of Panamanians.

Four: Our association does not pursue political aims, but we must not shirk our individual and collective responsibility for taking a stand on unfair and controversial issues.

RESOLVED:

One: To repudiate and reject, as indeed we do, the aforementioned edict of the MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Two: To note that, if it is true that the government is committed to creating a lull [compas] to restore democratic guarantees, the aforesaid decree openly contradicts such commitment.

Three: We urge government authorities to use their legislative power over this country's citizens more sensibly and seriously.

ONCE MORE, HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Issued in the City of Panama on 11 September 1979.

Approved by an absolute majority at a general meeting of Amriehst. 12 Sep 79.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH YUGOSLAVIA

PA132138 Panama City Domestic Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Excerpt] The governments of Panama and Yugoslavia, following 3 days of talks aimed at strengthening relations between the two countries, have signed a reciprocal trade agreement at the headquarters of the Union of Banana Exporting Countries [COMUMBANA]. COMUMBANA Manager Dr Alfredo Oranges, and Commerce and Industry Director Humberto Villalobos signed for Panama. Rodolfo Kurelic, vice president of the Chamber of Economy of the Republic of Croatia, signed for Yugoslavia.

The agreement stipulates that the Yugoslav Zagreb Bank will open a credit for Panama's Banco Nacional of up to $10 million to handle trade between the two countries. This sum will be used to purchase equipment.

The Yugoslav delegation told the Panamanian Government of the possibility of including the organizations of that country in the priority development projects in Panama. It voiced readiness to have Yugoslav experts visit Panama soon to study possible cooperation in mining, shipbuilding, the pharmaceutical industry, forestry, the fishing industry, insurance and reinsurance, among others.

Panama informed the visiting delegation that the products which could be placed on the isthmian market must stem from "classical" trade, that is, from industrial cooperation and joint investments.

Yugoslavia stressed the possibility of cooperating in maritime transportation and in the creation of mixed enterprises. COMUMBANA agreed with the Yugoslav counterpart to develop a new plan of negotiation which will establish an equitable trade balance at the end of each calendar year, eliminating the retention of funds of COMUMBANA and Yugoslavia which were the product of previous negotiations.

COMUMBANA reiterated its intention to distribute Yugoslav products in area countries, especially among member countries of the enterprise--Colombia, Costa Rica, Honduras, and Panama..

MANFREDO TO BECOME DEPUTY CANAL ADMINISTRATOR

PA140300 Panama City LA REPUBLICA in Spanish 10 Sep 79 pp 1-A, 6-A PA

[Text] Reliable sources have informed this paper that Fernando Manfredo, former minister and present adviser to the Panama Canal Authority, will be appointed deputy administrator of the Canal Commission which will administer the interoceanic waterway beginning on 1 October. The Torrijos-Carter treaty which goes into effect on that date provides that the canal will be administered by a U.S. administrator and a Panamanian deputy administrator until the year 1989, when the administrator will be Panamanian and the deputy administrator a U.S. citizen.

EDITORIAL CONTRASTS CUBAN, PANAMANIAN NONALINED STANDS

PA132031 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 13 Sep 79 p A-4 PA

[Editorial: "Balance of the Sixth Summit"]

[Text] If Fidel Castro, leader of a strictly communist government linked with the Kremlin, can consider himself "nonalined"--with a queer interpretation of the word--there is nothing special or even strange about his trying to place all the nations that went to Havana in the Soviet sphere. However, the maneuver fell through because it was really too much. There is no doubt what Fidel will tell his Moscow "allies" when he explains the situation.

Nothing new came out of the Havana "summit" and that is how it had to be. The really nonalined countries are not manipulated by anybody--as Marshal Tito, who was the "key figure" of the meeting, clearly reiterated--and those who were more or less openly in the Soviet orbit remain that way. And, although from the standpoint of the Cuban regime, the result of the "summit" may have been a failure, nothing else could have been expected.

Fidel Castro, who no doubt expected to draw a bigger political following, probably felt disillusioned on several occasions with the independent attitude of some leaders who he thought sided with the line he represented and advocated.

The truth is that when the original position paper or basic working document was drawn up, the Cuban Government leaders--and maybe their Soviet advisers--went too far, certainly as a result of their ignorance of some facts, which are very clear. And that is what happened.

Without vanity, but echoing a view clearly stated in Havana, we Panamanians should play up Panama's clear, firm and determined position. President Royo's speech during the summit discussions could have left no shadow of a doubt that we are a truly nonalined country that does not accept or receive guidelines of any sort concerning its domestic or international policy. And, as further proof of that dignified position, General Torrijos' remarks rejected certain views that would have involved following political formulations totally incompatible with the position of the nonalined countries. With his solid prestige, in Havana, Torrijos dispelled any doubt regarding Panama's position as an independent, free and totally sovereign nation that does not let itself be guided.

COSTA RICA

NEW POLITICAL GROUP SIGNS IDEOLOGICAL PLATFORM

PA132236 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] The Unity Party has a new ideological charter. It was signed yesterday by the four coalition presidents.

Yesterday morning, there was a meeting of the Calderonist Republican Party, the Popular Union Party, the Christian Democratic Party and the Renewal Party, with former President Jose Joaquin Trejos to approve the new ideological charter of the Unity Party. According to the document, which was signed at noon, an initial political rapprochement is urgently needed in order to set up a single party as soon as possible.

According to Deputy Rivera, the Unity Party will be a merger of four parties inspired by social Christianism. The Unity Party considers the human being as the supreme value. In its ideological charter, it also condemns totalitarianism. The new ideological charter deals with the dignity of the human being and the family as the nucleus of society, overall development and the condemnation of totalitarian systems. We consider the human being to be the supreme value, foundation and main objective of society, it says. The new ideological charter also establishes that the state has the great obligation of protecting the family, the main and fundamental nucleus of Costa Rican society.

EL SALVADOR

FPL SAYS EXPLOSIONS PART OF PLAN FOR SOCIALISM

PA132227 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1828 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The outlawed Farabundo Marti Popular Liberation Forces (FPL) today destroyed buildings of the municipal mayors in Coatepeque, 53 km west of San Salvador, and in Sacacoyo, 30 km southeast of here. Members of the extreme leftist group set off high-powered bombs this morning, alarming residents. They left behind leaflets explaining that the explosions are part of the struggle being carried out to establish socialism in El Salvador.

BPR MEMBER KILLED IN CLASH WITH GUARDSMEN

PA131703 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2134 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 12 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--A worker belonging to the People's Revolutionary Bloc [BPR] was killed in a clash with national guardsmen today in San Martin, 18 km east of San Salvador. He was identified as Jesus Fabian Portillo, who was hanging antigovernment banners along Morazan Avenue together with five other bloc members. A guard patrol spotted them in front of the San Martin hermitage while making its rounds. A 25-minute shootout ensued. Afterwards, the civilian lay dead. His companions had fled. The BPR is a leftwing group strongly opposed to the Salvadoran Government's policies.

GUATEMALA

FOREIGN MINISTER ATTACKS AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL CAMPAIGN

PA131833 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0035 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Guatemala City, 12 Sep (LATIN)--Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez attached little importance here today to the campaign announced against the Government of Guatemala by Amnesty International and accused this organization of being an institution of the British Crown.

Castillo Valdez made statements during breakfast with the foreign correspondents of international press agencies and said that Amnesty International is an organization unqualified to accuse the Guatemalan Government. He was asked what would happen if Guatemala were the power and Great Britain the small, underdeveloped country and replied: then Guatemala would have its Amnesty International organization and would accuse the British of the genocide they are carrying out in Northern Ireland. Castillo Valdez, who will be meeting with British Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Secretary Lord Carrington in a new round of negotiations regarding Belize, asserted that the British campaign is related to Guatemala's claims to the colony.

HONDURAS

PEASANT ORGANIZATION SAYS 'BLOODBATH' IMMINENT

PA132225 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2046 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 12 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The leading Honduran peasant organization today predicted the possibility of a "bloodbath" in the western part of the country in view of the refusal of landlords to give up property granted to farmers by the military government. The Honduran Peasants National Association (ANACH), which consists of more that 100,000 peasants, announced that landholders are openly attacking the peasants in the western region and that the peasants "will not stand by with their arms crossed."

Benjamin Castro, ANACH secretary general, announced that the landholders remain firm in their stand and that their attitude will "unleash violence at any moment."

The three Honduran peasant organizations demanding the recovery of land have remained relatively calm in the past few months despite the lagging agrarian process, which has not maintained the pace of 5 years ago.

NICARAGUA

NICARAGUAN, HONDURAN OFFICIALS MEET, SIGN JOINT COMMUNIQUE

PA140129 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2047 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The governments of Nicaragua and Honduras have resolved any difficulties in their relations which might have been caused by the victory of the Sandinist revolution over Somozism.

The common border point at Guasaule was the site yesterday of the first high-level meeting between Nicaraguan and Honduran officials. Following the meeting a joint communique was issued noting the "cordial and frank" tone of the talks and the intentions of "deepening" these contacts.

The Nicaraguan delegation was comprised of Alfonso Robelo and Moises Hassan, members of the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction; Sandinist commanders Tomas Borge, minister of the interior, and Luis Carrion, deputy commander of the army; and Deputy Foreign Minister Alvaro Ramirez.

The Honduran delegation was headed by Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia and Col Domingo Alvarez Cruz, members of the government military junta. It also included Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso, Gen Mario Chinchilla, chief of staff of the armed forces, and other military personnel.

"The two delegations cordially and frankly analyzed problems of mutual interest and expressed their great willingness to find just and equitable solutions within a framework of respect, friendship and cooperation," according to a joint communique signed by the secretaries of the two government juntas, Alfredo Cesar of Nicaragua and Herman Allan Padgett of Honduras.

The document also states: "As a result of the talks, it was agreed to continue an in-depth discussion of certain topics and to broaden Honduran-Nicaraguan exchanges at all government levels in order to consolidate and develop the traditional ties of fraternity between the two countries."

The possibility that the Honduran Government might sponsor counterrevolutionary actions by Nicaraguans had led several Sandinist leaders to warn that "the Sandinist people will respond appropriately to any aggression from a neighboring country. We are very good friends and we are also very good enemies."

The Guasaule meeting has created a climate of trust and fraternity between the leaders of Honduras and Nicaragua that is "of positive benefit for the future of Central America," according to local political critics.

VIETNAMESE PREMIER ARRIVES ON OFFICIAL VISIT

PA140117 [Editorial Report PA] Managua Domestic Service in Spanish was intercepted in progress at 0009 on 14 September carrying a live relay from Augusto Cesar Sandino Airport in Managua on the arrival of Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong on an official visit to the Republic of Nicaragua.

When the Aeroflot plane carrying the Vietnamese premier touches down at approximately 0016 GMT, Pham Van Dong is met by "members of the government junta and of the joint national leadership of the Sandinist National Liberation Front" and other prominent members of the Nicaraguan Government, including members of the cabinet. Following protocol greetings, the national anthems of Vietnam and Nicaragua are played.

The airport relay endes at 0043 GMT.

GOVERNMENT APPOINTS AMBASSADOR TO EL SALVADOR

PA131538 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2111 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 12 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The junta of the Nicaraguan Government of National Reconstruction has appointed Francisco Quinones Reyes as ambassador to El Salvador.

Having received the Salvadoran administration's approval, the new Nicaraguan diplomat, who until recently headed the Leon Chamber of Commerce, is planning to leave soon for San Salvador. Quinones Reyes is the first ambassador of the Sandinist revolutionary government to El Salvador.

SANDINIST FRONT DIRECTORATE DISOWNS NEW 'SANDINIST' PARTY

PA140103 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2058 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--The National Joint Directorate of the Sandinist National Liberation Front (FSLN) has officially disowned and condemned the recently created Sandinist Social Democratic Party (PSDS) "for its attempt to tarnish the political and military image of Sandinism."

The nine-member National Directorate today stated publicly through its Political Secretariat that the PSDS is an organization outside of, and unrelated to, the Sandinist front. It advocates neither the political principles nor the aspirations of the masses.

The official statement notes: "In the past, the representatives of that organization-which now shamelessly wants to call itself Sandinist--not only refused to support the struggle of our people and their vanguard, but they also openly declared themselves against the heroic struggle organized by the FSLN."

The statement adds: "The Nicaraguan revolution and its vanguard, the FSLN, state and guarantee that there is absolute freedom in our country for citizens to create whatever organization they want. However, they reject, disown and condemn the activities of groups trying to infiltrate and discredit the Sandinist struggle that are throwing dirt on what has become an honor and battle symbol for our people, our militants and our fighters: to be able to call oneself a Sandinist."

The statement also notes that "the Sandinists earned that honor when they did what none of the political parties did as a result of cowardice, interests contrary to the masses and lack of desire to call attention to the Sandinist struggle. The Sandinists earned that honor because they dared to hoist the banner of the Sandinist struggle."

The official Sandinist statement points out that "in Sandino's country there is only one organization that has maintained and defended the precious legacy of our people at the expense of its own blood: the FSLN. Nicaraguans and other people of the world who are aware of our struggle know this."

The document adds that the FSLN "is not prepared to yield to anyone or to retreat a single inch because we know that the victory against the dictatorship was possible thanks to the work, sacrifice, efforts and decision of our brothers who fell in the struggle." The document affirms: "They are our example and our seed and are represented in our flags of liberty."

One of the postulates of the PSDS is "to struggle so that Nicaragua can have a true democracy with free, just and honest elections so that the people, after this transition government, can determine at the polls the system they prefer." The Social Democrats, who claim to have the backing of social democratic parties in Costa Rica, Venezuela and the Dominican Republic, are also struggling for "equality in labor unions, equal opportunities for all, freedom of expression and social progress with work for all and so that the system will have no privileged persons other than children."

Gladys Miranda, Chester Alegria Icaza and Wilfredo Montalvan are the most important organizers of the PSDS, whose banner is red, orange and black. Montalvan is the organization's secretary general. He has noted that Sandinism is not the patrimony of one single organization since the FSLN itself has reiterated that all Nicaraguans "are part of the people of Sandino." He charged that his home was searched by armed militiamen on Wednesday.

COMMUNIST PARTY REAFFIRMS UNITY WITH FSLN

PA131712 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 3 Sep 79 pp 1,6 PA

[Text] The Communist Party [PC] of Nicaragua yesterday expressed at the Maestro Gabriel National Institute auditorium its desire to respond positively to the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] unity policy in order to promote the revolutionary process and consolidate the Government of National Reconstruction.

Before a large audience, the leaders of the party's Central Committee and Political Commission reaffirmed Nicaraguan communist unity with the FSLN in the struggle for the working class' hegemonic role in the social transformations that the country expects within the framework of the revolutionary process.

In his speech, PC Secretary General Comrade Eli Altamirano Perez explained his party's stand on the revolutionary process. According to Altamirano Perez, the PC is also struggling to prevent the revolution from being diverted from its course on behalf of the masses and encourages agrarian reform in order to return the land to the peasants. He also said the agrarian reform should be antifeudalistic, anti-imperialistic and anti-oligarchic. Only through the development of agrarian reform can the national economy be thoroughly advanced and improved, he stressed.

Altamirano added that at this new stage we must struggle for our country's economic and political independence in order to advance and develop its revolutionary movement. In his political analysis of our people's struggle for liberation, the PC secretary general endorsed the FSLN's vanguard role. He indicated: "We communists will struggle against any efforts to obscure the FSLN's merits."

The unity of all revolutionary forces guarantees the advance of the revolutionary process, Altamirano stressed. He then asked that the FSLN and PC flags be raised together, as a symbol of unbreakable unity.

Further on, he noted that the communists will never encourage deviations from our democratic revolution or, even less likely, disputes with the FSLN and other revolutionary forces.

The party directorates then decided that the communist and FSLN anthems would be intoned at every PC event.

THE PEOPLE UNITED, WILL NEVER BE DEFEATED!
THE PEOPLE ARMED, WILL NEVER BE CRUSHED!
WORKERS AND PEASANTS TO POWER!
FREE FATHERLAND OR DEATH! FATHERLAND OR DEATH, WE SHALL OVERCOME!

These are the slogans that communists will shout in chorus united, from now on, Altamirano said in conclusion.

SANDINIST ARMY CHIEF ORTEGA DISCUSSES ARMED FORCES

PA131749 Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Sep 79 pp 1, 10 PA

[Excerpts] Humberto Ortega, commander in chief of the Sandinist People's Army, said yesterday during a news conference that what the United States thinks is one thing and reality is something else; the latter tells us that we need arms to defend our fatherland and our revolutionary process, particularly against counterrevolutionaries which are active at home and abroad. The armed forces chief answered a question from a newsman about the U.S. idea of dissuading the Nicaraguan Government from asking it for arms as reported by the press.

Another European newsman asked other questions on the same subject. Ortega answered that the United States knows the type and quantity of arms the Sandinist People's Army requires. Regarding the military loans the United States may grant to Nicaragua, he said that naturally this depends on the amount earmarked by the United States for this purpose, adding that negotiatons could be conducted on that basis. He stressed--without disclosing exact figures, of course--that the Sandinist army has enough men to defend our sovereignty and the revolution's integrity.

Regarding our armed forces' relations with such bodies as the Central American Defense Council (CONDECA) and the Inter-American Defense Board, Commander Ortega said that the necessary studies are being made to insure coexistence in the area and a decision will be made later on the advisability of belonging to those military bodies. Ortega asserted that "to begin with, we can affirm that we have no intention of becoming isolated, otherwise we would not be able to make our revolutionary positions known and fight the reactionary and retrogressive currents active on the continent. It should be understood that we are in the middle of Central America and that a number of factors related to this tangible reality must be taken into account. In a nutshell, our position regarding those bodies could be that of an observer, or we could sign bilateral agreements, and so forth, but we will decide on that later."

Moreover, the chief of the revolutionary armed forces described as very important the mission which is being carried out by Defense Minister Bernardino Larios and Vice Minister Jose Valdivia in several European and Latin American countries, such as in the two Germanies, Belgium, Mexico, Cuba, Brazil, Spain and other nations. He said that the purpose of the mission is to establish trade relations and to ask for assistance which we need so badly to rebuild the country. More specifically, the mission will ask for military aid in the fields of artillery, infantry, and so forth, to make it possible to maintain the army's logistic capability and the permanent defense of national sovereignty.

Ortega added that our army will attend the meeting of American armies to be held in Colombia in September or October. A high-level mission will be sent to that meeting. This conference, he added, will be a good opportunity to make known the tenets of our revolution and to seek relations of mutual respect with those armies so we can really coexist and maintain the principles of independence for our revolution. At the same time, we will try to strengthen the trends toward democracy, nationalism and independence in Latin America. "This conference of American armies will also allow us to establish our position very clearly and to counteract the antidemocratic, reactionary and sell-out currents on the continent.

Regarding the 33 or 35 aircraft (planes and helicopters) taken by Somoza's followers to Honduras, Ortega said that justice has been prevailing in our demands and that, consequently, there are strong indications that they will be returned to our country soon because they belong to the nation. Specifically, he said that a delegation will leave next week for Honduras to arrange for the return of the aircraft to our government and that similar efforts are being made to obtain the return of two coastguard cutters which are now at San Andres Island, Colombia. These cutters are urgently needed to curb the plundering of our marine resources.

Another important subject broached by Ortega was that arrangements are being made to incorporate the army into national production activities, using its manpower, technical knowhow, equipment and machinery. Ortega said that the militias are being gradually reorganized and that those comrades have been returning to their old positions in the administration. In addition, the military district attorney's office is taking positive and specific steps to guarantee enforcement of Nicaraguan human rights and also to curb some abuses which have been committed in that area. He said that measures will be adopted to that effect in accordance with Sandinist justice.

He announced the creation of a political and cultural section within the army, which will enable the armed forces to fully understand the historical roots of the Sandinist process and its revolution. In addition, it will allow its members to become more efficient and to develop a conscientious and militant discipline. This section will play a very important role in the army because, fundamentally, our armed forces cannot remain isolated from the rest of the country.

Concluding, Ortega said that, in his opinion, it is indispensable to achieve Nicaragua's economic stability in order to achieve political stability in Central America and the Caribbean. "Otherwise, the political climate of the entire area will be disrupted. For this reason, no one on this continent should be surprised at the fact that reactionary tendencies are attacking and maligning our revolution."

SANDINIST CENTRAL ORGANIZING IN CHINANDEGA, ELSEWHERE

PA140216 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Sep 79 p 6 PA

[Excerpts] According to Comrade "Ricardo," head of the Sandinist Workers Central [CST], workers in Chinandega were being secretly organized long ago, but due to the special circumstances in the country, they were not being organized to form a union but to wage war. Now, brigade members and militiamen are in charge of the unions in the factories.

The Chinadega CST has currently organized 40,000 industrial workers, 10,000 of them at the San Antonio sugar mill alone. They did the same thing with workers of Puerto Corinto, who total 8,000, including shrimp boat workers, sailors and others. The 15,000 banana plantation workers have also been organized by the CST.

The banana companies are a special case in the struggle of the Nicaraguan worker. The minimum wage established by the Labor Ministry for banana workers is 3.5 cordobas per hour, but the multinational company pays them only 2.65. The workers are demanding the established amount, including retroactive payments, but do not want to declare a strike because the only foreign exchange that our revolution currently receives comes from banana exports. A similar situation exists in rural areas, where the minimum wage established by the Labor Ministry is 21.2 cordobas per day. Only 12 to 16 cordobas are being paid, however. The peasants are demanding payment of back wages, but the employers do not want to comply.

Land occupations have also taken place, some organized by the Nicaraguan Agrarian Reform Institute [INRA], and some not. One of the reasons peasants are being forced to occupy land on their own is the lack of work in the fields. Also, the landowners do not want to use 100 percent of the arable land on their farms, and the peasants, knowing that our revolution has a pressing need for basic foodstuffs, want to take advantage of all the land in the country.

There are currently many projects to be carried out. The first and most urgent is political training for the workers so that they can take over the leadership of the CST and thus participate actively in the reforms underway in the country.

In the wake of the workers' clear desire to organize unions, imperialism is trying to take advantage of their lack of political training and is promoting a union in its service: the Confederation for the Unity of Trade Unions (CUS), a central financed by the regional Inter-American Labor Organization (ORIT), an organization which favors imperialists in Latin America. The imperialists insist on maintaining the ideological penetration that they are used to in order to dominate and blunt the militancy of our labor movement. But the workers, who were confused at the beginning, are slowly becoming aware of the reality and are abandoning the ranks of that central, which does not defend their interests. Such is the case of the workers of Corinto, of the Gracsa Company and others.

The most interesting aspect of the workers organization in Chinandega is the publication of a weekly magazine called EL TRABAJADOR. The first issue, consisting of 3,000 copies, sold for 1 cordoba each and was gone in 1 hour.

SANDINIST DEFENSE COMMITTEES REPORT ACTIVITIES

PA131802 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 5 Sep 79 p 3 PA

[Text] The important tasks of consciousness-raising and orientation and coordination of mass organizations are being carried out through the formation of 30 Sandinist Defense Committees [CDS]--which were organized following the triumph of the Sandinist revolution--in the city of Bluefields and other towns on the Atlantic coast.

The head of the CDS Political Committee in Bluefields told us that the CDS has has been promoted by the Sandinist youth organization, which is organizing meetings, bonfires, festivals, lectures in schools, antipollution activities, first aid courses (botiquines) and sports activities in all neighborhoods of the towns on the Atlantic coast.

Among the rallies organized since the triumph of the Sandinist revolution, they mention the following: a meeting in commemoration of the first month of the revolution, held on 19 August; a rally held on 27 August to receive the junta of the Government of National Reconstruction and in commemoration of the heroic action of Pancasan and another rally held on 29 August to make the people aware of the meaning of the FSLN triumph.

Education on the Atlantic coast, which was totally abandoned during Somozism, is being promoted now by the National Association of Nicaraguan Teachers [ANDEN] in coordination with the Education Ministry.

According to Comrade Frank Espinoza, ANDEN, on the march, has toured the educational centers and appointed capable teachers as the centers' coordinators. He also reported that ANDEN has organized several training courses on revolutionary education in Kukra Hill, Laguna de Perlas, El Bluff, Corn Island, El Rama, Nueva Guinea, Muelle de los Bueyes and Orinoco, with the aid of urban and rural teachers from Rio Grande and Bocana de Paiwas.

Comrade Alejandro Pereira, another CDS organizer in the Atlantic sector, reported that the unions have been consolidated in the last few months and that workers of Copesnica, La Booth, Astilleros, Caneros de Kukra Hill, Snen, and offices, banks, and the health sector have been lectured on the union struggle.

In general, our sources affirm that they are happy with the revolutionary fervor they ecnountered among the residents of the Atlantic coast, who say they are willing to accomplish the slogan of: Free Fatherland or Death!

PANAMANIAN INSTRUCTORS TRAIN SANDINIST POLICE

PA140101 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 2 Sep 79 p 4 PA

[Excerpts] The Augusto Cesar Sandino Police Training Center is operating in the Monsignor Garcia y Suarez National Center for Workers' Apprenticeship and Training. In it Sandinist youths are being trained to become the new revolutionary police. The center is operating under Sandinist Police P-3 Department and with the assistance of Panamanian Lt Agustin de Gracia.

The center currently has some 140 students who are receiving instruction and political guidance to make of them responsible police officers who can efficiently maintain order under a new concept of respect and security for all citizens.

Lieutenant De Gracia told BARRICADA that the center's instructors are Panamanians and that its objective is to train Nicaraguan personnel to command and carry out police duties. He also said that students are supplied with everything: uniforms, boots, housing and 150 cordobas every 15 days. "We receive them in the clothes they are wearing and give them everything they need," De Gracia added.

According to De Gracia, the students receive training in police investigation, some knowledge of law, first aid, care and management of barracks, personal defense, patrolling, traffic and the police code. He said that civilians are invited to give lectures on the introduction to law, Sandinist political indoctrination, health and police communication. New members are given physical training, he said. Our aim is to make the police officer a person capable of having cordial relations with the public and also the eradicate the bad image of police during the Somoza era, he added.

We also want to remove from their minds the idea they have of a policeman, De Gracia indicated. He said that of the 150 students who enrolled in the course, 144 remain because "6 quit due to discipline and training problems."

De Gracia said that the regulation weapons for the Sandinist police will be the .38-caliber revolver and the M-16 when on duty guarding banks and state institutions. He said that this first group will graduate on 15 September.

The Augusto Cesar Sandino training center mess hall also serves dinner to 1,500 members of the Sandinist police who belong to the Ajax Delgado Barracks. This has caused serious food problems, which are being solved according to whatever means are available.

CUBAN STUDY-WORK EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM TO BE IMPLEMENTED

FL131039 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Nicaragua is planning to apply the innovative study-work educational system which is being used in Cuba, Nicaraguan Vice Minister of Education Miguel de Castilla has announced in Managua. He also announced that the Cuban documentary film "The New School" will be shown today for the first time in Nicaragua. He invited members of the press and teacher unions to view the film which, he said, demonstrates the effectiveness of whole education that links study, productive work, sports and arts. For us, he added, it is important to see the film because 600 Nicaraguan youths will attend classes during this school term at one of the 650 Cuban junior high farming schools, and it is necessary that our people, especially those youths' parents, observe the magnificent classrooms, dining areas and dormitories their children will be enjoying.

In the press conference held at the Education Ministry, Miguel de Castilla said that 1,000 Cuban teachers will soon be arriving to work in rural areas where there are no schools.

UNIVERSITY TO OFFER POLITICAL TRAINING COURSES

PA131520 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 Sep 79 p 1 PA

[Text] The new Nicaragua has to shape a new man, a complete man. Recognizing this need, the National Autonomous University will offer interesting courses in political training beginning Monday, 3 September. These courses will last 6 weeks and will be taught by 9 Latin American sociologists: Daniel Camacho and Susy Castro from Costa Rica; Gerard Pierre Charles from Haiti; Agustin Cuevas from Ecuador; Roger Bartra, Sergio de la Pena, Alonso Aguilar and Fernando Carmona from Mexico; and Rafael Menjivar from El Salvador.

These courses have been arranged by the Foreign Relations Ministry and the Committee for Sandinist University Coordination. These courses are expected to be a success because our youth have always been deprived of extensive political training. They were not allowed to learn about Marxism-Leninism, which is clear proof of the obscurantism in which Somoza kept our youth so that he could forever remain in his comfortable position as ruler.

UNIFORMED MEN HOLD UP BANK OF AMERICA BRANCH

PA132159 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1859 GMT 13 Sep 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 13 Sep (ACAN-EFE)--Unidentified men, reportedly wearing olive-green uniforms, today held up a branch of the Bank of America in this capital. The incident, the first of its kind since the Sandinists took power in Nicaragua, was reported to ACAN-EFE by Managua Police Chief Roger Cabezas. He said that no one was hurt in the holdup and that the car used had been located. The men who held up the bank, located in a southside suburb of Managua, fled toward the city of Leon. Police Chief Cabezas said that "the police will solve this case before 1800 today. They have clues that will lead to the bank robbers."

The amount stolen from the bank will not be disclosed until an audit is carried out. However, it was learned unofficially that the amount stolen from the bank is at least half a million cordobas ($50,000). The police did not confirm rumors that the bank robbers wore olive-green uniforms. The Bank of America is one of the banks that the Nicaraguan Government nationalized.

It was also reported yesterday that an office of Farquimeo, a medical products distributing agency, located in Altamira District in this capital, was held up by a group of armed men who took approximately 4,000 cordobas ($400).

BRIEFS

AMBASSADORIAL APPOINTMENTS--Dr Gonzalo Ramirez Morales, Rafael Solis Cerda and Ricardo Wheelock have been appointed ambassadors to Venezuela, the United States, and Honduras, respectively. [Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 2 Sep 79 pp 1, 10 PA]

CUSTOMS OFFICE DISMISSALS--A total of 93 people have been removed from the General Customs Bureau rolls. Some were found to be superfluous personnel, others well-known paramilitary members, still others nonexistent and some even false newsmen. The customs office provided funds for Somoza's paramilitary Liberal Union, headed by Orlando Montenegro Medrano. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 4 Sep 79 PA]

AMPRONAC TO CHANGE NAME--The Association of Women Concerned with National Problems (AMPRONAC) has decided to change their organization's name. According to one of its leaders, because of its national importance, AMPRONAC's objectives have changed now that Nicaragua is free. Its new name should reflect this change and be more in keeping with its present revolutionary activities. Several possible choices are currently being considered. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1300 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA]

MEXICAN TECHNICIANS--A group of Mexican telecommunications technicians arrived yesterday. Along with technicians of the Nicaraguan National Telecommunications and Post Office Directorate, they will look into problems in this field and offer whatever technical advice is necessary. They will remain in Nicaragua as long as necessary. [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Sep 79 PA]

CASTRO, KAMPUCHEA'S SAMRIN HOLD TALKS

FL131116 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 Sep 79 FL

[Text] Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, has held talks with Heng Samrin, president of the National United Front for the Salvation of Kampuchea and the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of fraternal cordiality, topics of mutual interest and current international matters were discussed. During the meeting, Heng Samrin presented a banner to Fidel as a token of friendship and militant solidarity between the Kampuchean and Cuban peoples.

ETHIOPIAN REVOLUTION'S ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

FL131027 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 13 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The ceremony commemorating the fifth anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution was held last night in this capital, chaired by PCC Politburo members Carlos Rafael Rodriguez and Armando Hart. Speaking at the event were Armando Hart and Amero Wondimagegnehu, ambassador of that fraternal country in Cuba, who referred to the firm solidarity existing between the two peoples.

COUNCIL OF STATE ADOPTS RESOLUTION ON HARVEST AWARD

FL131127 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 13 Sep 79 FL

[Text] The Jesus Menendez special award, the highest given to groups of cane cutters in recognition of their outstanding effort in the canefields, will be bestowed this year on 45 brigades, two more than in previous harvests. The Council of State resolution, which was signed by President Fidel Castro, was published in the OFFICIAL GAZETTE. The document stresses that the decision is made based on the powers outlined in Clause K of the constitution's Article 88.

CONCERN OVER ALLEGED U.S. TROOP ARRIVAL

PA131403 Madrid EFE in Spanish 2058 GMT 12 Sep 79 PA

[By Jose Romero]

[Text] Santo Domingo, 12 Sep (EFE)--Today the Chamber of Deputies demanded a public explanation from the government of the report on the secret arrival of 2,000 U.S. Marines as part of American aid in the wake of Hurricane David.

Chamber President Hatuey Decamps received a report from Social Christian Deputy Caonabo Javier Castillo that about 2,000 U.S. soldiers might have arrived at San Isidro Air Force Base. According to Caonabo, the contingent is the U.S. response "to the Soviet brigade purported to be in Cuba."

Decamps immediately passed the report to the Chamber's Foreign Relations Commission with orders to write the president of the republic, asking him to investigate the report.

The Chamber president remarked that if it is true, "it would be very serious and pose a threat due to rumors that efforts are being made to turn the island into another Puerto Rico."

However, U.S. Ambassador Robert Yost termed the report "absolutely false," noting that barely 60 pilots and mechanics, including officers and enlisted personnel, are here as part of the aid mission.

When the report was released, certain political groups harked back to U.S. intervention in 1965 which started with 420 soldiers on a peace mission and a few days later totaled 42,000 Marines.

Americans have established their own aid offices and communications centers, barring admission to civilians or outsiders.

The United States has sent much aid, both in terms of food and drugs and emergency electrical equipment and satellite communications.

Its helicopters have flown hundreds of missions in the past few days, reaching areas impenetrable due to the water level, where thousands were going hungry.

In turn, Cuban Education Minister Fernando Vecino Alegret and Health Minister Jose Gutierrez Muniz left yesterday, disillusioned for having brought aid that triggered political upheaval and a presidential foreign policy statement.

When they arrived with the first Cuban shipment of food and drugs they did not think their presence here would cause President Antonio Guzman to declare that foreign aid has to be exclusively authorized by him, as set forth in the constitution.

Guzman's warning was addressed, according to political circles, to his own Dominican Revolutionary Party, which had welcomed the Cubans and taken them on tour through several townships.

Shortly before his departure, the visiting education minister said Cuba will not cancel aid to the fraternal Dominican nation. It is believed that after this, development relations between the two countries have cooled following a period of intimacy and another plane is not expected to come. The Cuban Air Force plane that took the mission back home did not land at the San Isidro base where the U.S. troops are.